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John Murray at Northampton.  
Delivered and published at  
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with a plan for conducting

War, by a Layman.  
Address delivered at North Yarmouth, before the Cumberland Co. Temperance Society, Cor. Sec. of the  
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9, Cornhill.

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Crommone Wallace, in Usam Joven.

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Refer to Mr. LOWELL MASON,  
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July 14.

AS ACADEMY.

Academy situated in the pleasant  
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each month, for the instruction of  
MESSRS. A. B. Preceptor,  
Dwight, Preceptor,  
as may be necessary.

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with a good Philosophical and  
50 per cent.

50 per cent.,  
50 per cent., &c. may be obtained in  
class for \$150 per week.

C. H. DODGE, Jr. Secretary.

Aug. 4.

FOR FORTES.

and for sale at No. 402 Washington  
Market, and warranted  
purchase may have his money  
tuned as above.

August 4.

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No. 21 & 23 Cornhill, (late  
in this morning a complete assort-  
ment, and India Dry Goods,  
New York auctions, which will be run

to his friends and customers that  
late, he shall be constant-  
ly in his line from the 1st of July  
to the 1st of August.

Sheetings and Shirtings constantly  
in stock, as low as can be pur-  
chased.

July 14.

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Corporation, (late Market Street.)

ceived from various sources, fresh

their line, are enabled to offer to  
and retail, on favorable terms, a

ICINES,  
STRUMENTS,  
CICLES,  
SOAP,  
,

S. & C.

Manufacture SODA, ROCHELLE,  
ERS, INK POWDER, and LI-  
quid, as usual.

put up with suitable directions.

and family Medicines put up  
May 26.

Y STABLE.

DDGE would respectfully give no-  
tice, they have enlarged their business  
and made an arrangement with Mr.  
which they will be able to furnish  
days in the week, the best of  
and every kind of pleasure  
in terms as at any other establish-  
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Horses nor Carriages on the Sub-  
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of Post Coaches, running be-  
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ers. Dr. Raffles amused the meeting by relating the circumstance of the arrival of a box of Talmudic idols, and the difficulty the custom-house officers felt in affixing the *ad valorem* duty upon them. Mr. Thorpe, of Bristol, his face beaming with pleasure, declared that where the feast of benevolence was spread he wished to be, were it for nothing but to pick up the fragments; and he commented forcibly on the absurdity of expecting happiness from accumulations, since it was to be found only in distribution, it being "more blessed to give than to receive." Mr. Hadfield then rose, and after describing the vastness of the field requiring Missionary labour, and the utter inadequacy of all that had been done, called upon the meeting, in animated language, not merely to do as they had done on former occasions, but to raise £2,000 instead of £1,000, pledging himself at the same time to contribute one-tenth of any sum that might be raised. Mr. Hadfield's address again called up Mr. Thorpe, who, with tears in his eyes, said, that gentleman's father was my dearest friend, and it delights me to see one whom I have often dandled on my knee, thus take the lead in this glorious work. The meeting was subsequently addressed with great force and eloquence by Mr. Campbell and Mr. McAll, and ere it broke up, upwards of £500 were subscribed.

On Monday evening, the annual meeting was held in Grosvenor-street Chapel; J. H. Heron, Esq. in the chair. The evening was excessively wet, but, notwithstanding this, the chapel was crowded. When we got to the chapel, we found Mr. Ely, of Rochdale, speaking with great feeling and effect on the death of Mr. Robt., on whose character he pronounced an eloquent eulogium. He was followed by Mr. Mundy, one of the society's missionaries from Chinsura, who gave a most interesting account of the labours of the missionaries among the Hindoos. Mr. McAll then took occasion to express the obligations of the Society to Mr. Lessy, who had so ably taken the place of his reverend and illustrious brother, Jabez Bunting. Mr. Thorpe spoke with his usual energy and feeling. Mr. Bennett again illustrated the state of the South Sea Islanders, by a number of pleasing anecdotes. The Rev. J. Campbell then addressed the meeting in a manly and energetic strain of eloquence, which produced a great impression on the meeting. He was particularly effective in pressing upon them the duty of attendance on the prayer meetings, which, instead of consisting of a few aged women, ought to draw together the young, the beautiful, the wealthy, the gifted, and the talented of every congregation. Dr. Raffles followed, and declared his earnest desire that Liverpool should follow the example of Manchester in so proper an excitement. The collection was then made, which, with what had been subscribed in the morning, amounted to nearly £700. Mr. Fletcher having stated that the surplus now in the hands of the directors had arisen from their having three years ago, in their fears of incurring debt, lessened the sphere of their exertions, the subscription was renewed, and in a short time, the Chairman was enabled to announce that it exceeded £1,000.

The ordinary collections at the religious services in five chapels, produced nearly £1,000, and at the public meeting an additional sum of more than £1,000 was contributed, making in all £3,000. In their official account of the meeting, the committee say, "This additional sum we wish to be no longer regarded as 'extraordinary,' produced by temporary excitement, and intended to meet an unusual emergency; on the contrary, we consider the total received here during the week, viz: £2,000, as the standard, below which we hope never to descend, the point from which we shall strive to advance, until the contributions of the churches in Manchester are more commensurate with the claims of our divine Redeemer, and with the necessities of the heathen world."

On the report of the meeting at Manchester having been read to the directors of the Parent Society in London, on Monday evening, June 21, 1830, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That in receiving the communication from Manchester, respecting the proceedings of their late annual meeting, the directors cannot omit recording their grateful satisfaction, in reference to the devotional spirit and eminent liberality, by which their meetings were characterized; and they cannot but express their high estimation of the extent of their influence, which their friends in Manchester have specified, as the mission of their church, with the hope in future to secure, and trust that this example of benevolence will lead, both in London and throughout the country, to a corresponding elevation of the standard of effort and contributions in the great cause of Missions."

[N. Y. Observer.]

## INTELLIGENCE.

From the *Ulster Citizen*.

**LETTER FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.** Many of our readers were acquainted with Rev. Harrison G. O. Wright, of this village, who sailed last spring, on a Christian Mission to Turkey and Greece. We gave a week or two since, an extract of a letter from him at Malta, and have now the pleasure to present the following from the neighbourhood of Constantinople:

PERA, April 26, 1830.

Since my last date, I have, as you see, removed my quarters, that I may be in full power of Constantinople, having separated from it, by the order of the government of a Tartar, an official character employed by government to accompany travellers. Our port was through an interesting country in many respects, though much of the time I was too much fatigued to enjoy it. The first night we stopped at Magnesia, a place famous in Roman history. Here a battle was fought between the Romans and Antiochus, King of Syria, in which the latter lost more than fifty thousand men, while of the former only about five hundred were killed. The ruins of the ancient walls and citadel are distinctly visible. The second day we passed through the ancient Thessalonica (now Adrianople), where was one of the seven churches of Asia, and where "I Lydia, a seller of purple," resided. That town is now covered with the ruins of the old church, which we have been told, was built by the Emperor Constantine. We entered the court, however, and could find the ruins of the old foundation. Two or three Turks were performing their devotions in the vestibule. Many fragments of marble columns and chapters were lying around, giving evidence that once a beautiful and probably splendid edifice stood on that spot. Other ruins of antiquity were to be seen in different parts of the town, and some Greek inscriptions which we did not take the trouble to decipher. Indeed, I was so much fatigued when we arrived at Adrianople, that I did not feel like looking about at all.

We took a four-mile walk through plain land over mountains and rocks, and down ravines, where none but Turkish horses could travel. I can never think after this that Paton performed a very wonderful feat, in riding alone the precipices when he was chased by the British soldiers, for I doubt whether he went over more hazardous ground than we did in repeated instances in this route. Our road, most of the way, was nothing more than a footpath, and frequently no path at all was visible. Not a fence is to be seen from Smyrna to Constantinople, and the land is perfectly open, except in a few instances, where the villages around are choice spots. And besides, there are no fence houses, as the people all live in villages, sometimes twenty and thirty miles apart, for fear of robbers. We rode all one night in the rain, and were wet through. Not for some hours could we find a house, as well as to fit us to camp and sleep. Among a poor and oppressed people, and where such undertakings are novel, a little encouragement is necessary in the first instance, by supporting teachers, and helping to build school-houses. Both these may be afforded at moderate expense, nor would assistance long be necessary in any one place. A beginning once made in an important town, "expected to extend itself far and wide." The school-houses, when once established, will be a great blessing to the poor, and the New Testament read in schools and among the natives of Constantinople, so that many are training up as ministers, who will themselves be qualified in their turn to conduct similar schools.

It is the wish of this company of teachers and of the society which sent them forth, to place their school on a better footing, by the erection of a larger and more commodious room, and making it in every respect a model for the surrounding regions. They also desire to establish other schools, particularly for the education of females, among the Greeks, who are almost slaves, and far into the interior of Asia. For this purpose they respectfully solicit the aid of the mothers and daughters, husbands and sons of their own enlightened and happy land.

In the vicinities of human things, the bright and lovely regions of the East have been for ages shrouded in political and moral darkness. "Westward the star of empire," the sun of science and of Christianity has taken their way. Shall there be no returning beam to waken them? We have seen the communication through the atmosphere of the earth, and the importance of such a medium as the present condition of the world appears to the benevolence of our country, will excite the interest of many of our readers. We have received this communication through the attention of intelligent men and agents, who are able to speak from personal knowledge and experience, and fully confirms the following favorable view of the present condition and the prospects of the plan of instruction in operation at Smyrna for the Greeks, and proposed to be extended for the benefit of the Turks.

The hopeful changes which are taking place in the character and policy of the Turks, and the improved condition of the people who are, or who have been, subject to them, point out the present as a favorable moment for giving an impulse to the moral education of the people. Impressed with the importance of this idea, which has been established in Smyrna by the Rev. Mr. Brewer and two American ladies, under the patronage of a society of ladies in New Haven. To this school free access is given for children of all religions, although most of those who now attend are Greeks. Already a hundred girls have entered, whose progress in needle-work, reading, writing, cleanliness, and correctness of deportment, is very perceptible. The school is now in full operation, and is to be continued in the same vessel, and fully confirms the following favorable view of the present condition and the prospects of the plan of instruction in operation at Smyrna for the Greeks, and proposed to be extended for the benefit of the Turks.

The school-houses, which we have been told, are to be established in the following manner:—In the first instance, the agents abroad, are such as are fitted to conduct them, to every sailor, as well as to fit them to camp and sleep. Among a poor and oppressed people, and where such undertakings are novel, a little encouragement is necessary in the first instance, by supporting teachers, and helping to build school-houses. Both these may be afforded at moderate expense, nor would assistance long be necessary in any one place. A beginning once made in an important town, "expected to extend itself far and wide."

The school-houses, when once established, will be a great blessing to the poor, and the New Testament read in schools and among the natives of Constantinople, so that many are training up as ministers, who will themselves be qualified in their turn to conduct similar schools.

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cultivation. These are planted with vineyards, olive and mulberry trees, or wheat. We saw also many large flocks of sheep, and the shepherd with his crook reminded us of ancient days. The country was no doubt once more thickly settled than it now is, and it is even possible of supposing a more populous time. We passed many large fields of sand, that were for distant from any village or cities now existing. At Mohalitz, we took a small Turkish sail boat, with about twenty fellow passengers, who were Turks, and crossed the sea of Marmora, and on the 19th landed at this place. One striking peculiarity of a Turkish country, which I omitted to mention, is the number of fountains that are every where along the road. We saw also many large flocks of sheep, and the shepherd with his crook reminded us of ancient days. The country was no doubt once more thickly settled than it now is, and it is even possible of supposing a more populous time. 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early obliterated, that there is need  
in a season was the dark ages; and  
by the Reformation. The great  
which are always perceptible to  
men clearly and distinctly marked,  
when was then made so straight,  
as to be for the worse.

believe just as our fathers believed,  
to advance a step beyond them in  
truth? Certainly it is possible;

We enjoy the advantages of all  
have access to many sources of  
they were excluded. There is no  
powers are inferior to theirs, and it  
the cultivation of our powers are

religious knowledge, is possible,  
ever, that to change is not al-

alter our course is not the same

and the only safe one. We want

for there are enough of the old

articles of the Bible. Advance-

age does not consist in the chang-

ing of our faith. The bloom of

from the ripeness of middle age;

is nothing more than the de-

of the same fruits which he had in

change the system of our fathers,

the knowledge, we can and

perfection. We can outgrow

articles, dismiss inconclusive ar-

guments. It is one thing to poli-

which adheres to a diamond, and a

change the diamond itself for us.

It is a pious work to develop,

old doctrines of the cross; but it

institute, and to change them.

the weeds from the fields of our

grow more thrivily; and not,

turns, pluck up weeds and grain

over with thistles.

WORKS.

ing, though somewhat of a free-  
man, was a keen observer of men,  
and value of the good works, or  
rely for salvation. In illustra-

the following from his Ger-

uthbed, cast an anxious glance  
indeed, as the sinner; (said he) but,

it is true, I have done some

done a great deal of good.

bleating lamb, which had wan-

near to me, that I might easi-

er; and I never touched him,

with the most wonderful patien-

ce, though she had no dog

his Friend the Fox, who had

death) "I can bear testi-

ment well, and all the circum-

were so dreadfully elated with

nature crane afterwards pulled

FEELINGS."

ation of "R." on the first page,  
to have expressed himself with  
which the subject requires.

that purity of doctrine, and  
as well as correct conduct  
a part of those fruits, to which  
of discipline; and to this

certainly the most important of any

and if we may believe the New  
Evidence are equally necessary to

ever, that some of the language

was a meaning which does not

this caution we submit his

ers, because the leading senti-

ment is timely and important.

1ST BRETHREN.

re, a Baptist paper printed  
the remarks of Rev. Dr.  
of the First Church in Cam-  
ment was given in our paper of the

Congregational brethren are be-

all not religious who see the

which clarity and forbearance

ever peace itself, desirable as

to a church so much error that

are indeed the persons on whom

the evils of the consequent divisions,

in evangelical and nominal Chris-

ism in the true church."

and candid Editor for the oppor-  
afforded us, of expressing our ob-  
servation in this vicinity. When

Massachusetts were fast los-

a century ago, the little spark

glowing in the churches of the

Baptists, & the warmth and light

found by many pious souls, who

to perish in the coldness and dark-  
ness. We bless God that the devo-

ration was enabled, in a time of

to endure hardness or good sol-

to bear the brunt of mockery and

teach us, who are now passing the

test in the Lord and do good, in

so shall thou dwell in the land,

fed.

ians of Cambridge, in particular,

their Baptist brethren, which can

be remembered, as long as there

Church in Cambridge, that

were searching for a place in

and found all doors closed

Christians generally came for-

the use of their church; and that

their hearts also were open

that THOMAS HOLLIS was

have the Baptists ever had in

of a University, which owns

one of their brethren? Be-

avity in Harvard University,

ership of Mathematics, estab-

lishment of College Treasurer, for the

students in Theology, procured a

new type, made liberal donations

and for contingent expenses. His

ording to his own directions, was

orthodox principles, of either of

Congregational, Presbyterian, or

of Orthodoxy, the Congregational

possession of that Divinity

establishment; and if the next in-

orthodox Baptist, it would be so

justice to the founder of the Pro-

testant community, which has not

and derided by those who have

of Orthodox benefactions.

ESONDENTS.

"a Spectator" respecting the ex-

in this State, cannot be admitted

into.

II." are received.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ordination by Elders vindicated. A Discourse delivered May 12, 1830, at the Dudleian Lecture of Harvard University; by William Allen, D. D., President of Bowdoin College. Boston, Peirce & Wil-

FRIDGES OF TEACHERS AND OTHER FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

On Thursday, Aug. 19th, 1830, at 8 o'clock A. M., a large number of Teachers, and other persons interested in the cause of Education, convened at the State House, in this City. The convention was organized by the choice of Hon. W. B. Calhoun, of Springfield, M. D. of Boston, as Secretary.

A Report of a Constitution for an Association of Teachers and other persons interested in Education, prepared by the committee of arrangements, was read by the chairman of the committee, and ordered to be printed.

At 11, a Discourse on the objects of education, was delivered by Rev. President Wayland, of Brown University.

In the afternoon, a lecture was delivered in the Hall of Representatives by Professor Newman, of Bowdoin College, on the best mode of teaching Rhetoric and Composition.

On Friday morning, the Convention met at 9 o'clock, in the Hall of Representatives, and proceeded in the discussion of the constitution, until 10 o'clock, when the Hall was open to a large audience assembled at the Church in Park-Street.

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## POETRY.

[From the *Literary Souvenir*.  
A REMONSTRANCE.  
Addressed to a Friend who complained of being alone  
in the World.]

By ALARIC A. WATTS.

Oh, say not thou, all alone,  
Upon thy lonely, cold-heated earth;  
Say not, 'tis iron for ever flown,  
The vacant chair—the silent hearth:  
Why should the world's unhappy mirth  
Upon thy quiet dreams intrude,  
To scare those shapes of heavenly birth,  
That people oft thy solitude?

Through many a fervent hope of youth—  
Hast passed and scarcely left a trace—  
Though earth-born love, its tears and truth,  
No longer in thy heart have place;  
Nor time, nor grief, can e'er efface  
The brighter hopes that now are thine—  
The faded love—all-pitying grace,  
That makes thy darkest hours divine?

Not all alone;—for thou hast hold  
Communion with the world and sage,  
And gather gems of pure insight,  
From the pure, untraveled page:—  
Yon'st the dreamer, the golden lights of age,  
The poet's love—are still thine own;  
Then, while such themes thy thoughts engage,  
Oh, how cast thou not all alone!

Not all alone;—the whispering trees,  
The rippling brook, the starry sky—  
Have each peculiar harmonies,  
To soothe, subdue, and sanctify:  
The low, sweet breath of evening's sigh,  
For thee hath oft a friendly tone,  
To light thy thoughtful thoughts on high,—  
To say—thou art not all alone!

Not all alone;—a watchful eye,  
That notes the wandering sparrow's fall;  
A saving hand is ever nigh;  
A gracious power attends thy call;  
When aches and pains have laid thee low,  
He oft has tenderest mercy shown;  
Seek then the balm unclouded to all,  
And thou canst never be alone!

The following lines were written by a distinguished literary gentleman in this vicinity on occasion of the demolition of the old "Haymarket Theatre" in Boston, and first published in the *Centinel* in May 1803. We now republish them for the special benefit of the theatre-loving part of the community.

## AN EPILOGUE,

To be spoken by \*\*\*\*\*, a Mechanic, at the closing scene of *Haymarket-Theatre*.

Friends, fellow citizens, and townsmen, all,  
Of every age, and sex, or great, or small,  
To our dear and stony land a patient ear,  
For this will be the last, & e'er acted here.

Already is the curtain drop—or gone—  
And wretched pageantry we here have seen,  
Benches and boxes in the air, and the sky,  
And for our ease we take the sky,  
Box, pit, and galleries, howe'er each its name,  
We're all Americans, we're all the same.

Well, I'll not once let'er mind the silver dollar,  
We meant this last, last tragedy for you.  
Ye gods, and beaus, and sprigs, prepared for spots,  
Be still for once, and ye may—wear your hats;  
And fellow-tradesmen, to all winds immurd'  
Ye're better here, than in close walls immurd;

But need I tell you, what your looks betray,  
Ye now, though ne'er before, come without pay.  
Pardon us, friends, we're not quite civil,  
But we're not quite savage, though we're raw.

Kind auditor! whether ye stand, or sit,  
Hear what we say, for truth, if not for wit.

When first the Theatre in town arose,  
'Twas said to be a curse for human woes;

Great men, and learn'd, its wondrous virtues told,  
As if 'twould turn all common things to gold;

They talk'd 'bout *Greece* and *Rome*, and ancient days,

And praised the Theatre above all praise.

"Tis this," said they, "our manners must refine;

"Come, let's see; more grace and glee;

"Improve our manners, if not e'er our blood;"

"And make us eloquent, and great, and wise."

"Tis this will make the ancient ait revive,

"And you, mechanics, now may learn to live."

And here, to teach us, and our zeal engage,

They, gratis, gave a plan of some great stage,

We listen'd, and believed; for such we were.

By means, so pleasant, in our youth, we're we.

To gain the end, the virtues, grace, bread,

And, midst our citizens, lift up the hand.

And, this fabric, prompt, we read'd (ah, labor vain!)

Whose "walls," prediction just, were call'd "profane."

And now the scenes of promis'd bliss began,

And thrilling pleasures through our sense ran.

What though we lab'd, toil'some, in our trade,

The Theatre those hardships well repaid:

There, when the labors of the day were o'er,

We found a brief retreat, not far from home.

Our wives, and children, were there, to share'd;

Their equal joy claim'd a like reward.

With one fair fabric fell, another rose,

And still we wish'd to lessen human woes;

Then rest'd aloft the mighty pile its head,

On whose broad ruins we, instant, tread.

He raptures seized us, scarcely known before,

The pleasures greater, and the profits more.

But time, which every mighty changes brings,

Which pulls down palaces, and thrones of kings,

The scene has chang'd, in few revolving years,

And here the sad catastrophe appears.

Here let us pause; and, ere the round close,

Retract our fancied bliss, and real woes.

While pleasure's luring scenes our hearts beguiled,

While passion's fire, and pride's self-flattery,

Left us, now, in rags, and bare our brow,

And chastise forest her plighted vow.

Ah, then—forgive, forgive this bursting tear!

Then, then command'd my train of ill's sever.

She, who did once my evening hours beguile,

No longer cheer'd me with her wonted smile;

Taught for her best delights abroad to roam,

She's seen no longer to be blest at home.

My wife, too, lost her clasp'd power;

She's lost, too, all her chief delight and power.

My children, once my chief delight and pride,

Our babe, ne'erleft, early pin'd, and died;

Now grown impious, pernicious, profane,

Pierc'd through a father's heart, with keenest pain.

Few books they read, and ne'er the sacred page;

'Twas all they car'd, "What's coming on the stage?"

Sidelong to church they went, and if constrain'd,

"Tis hard, indeed, to drive us all to prayer;

But here the gentle Gentry there.

Meanwhile, the total expense of a cent day

Was kept with heedful caution—on the play—

Justice, at length, claim'd all her lone arrears,

And nothing left, save poverty and tears.

My slender piety did but just avail,

To save my wasted body from the jail.

Fiction no longer could my mind control,

These woes were real, for they rent my soul.

I heard—too late—that Theatres and shows,

Gave seeming pleasure, but substantial woes.

But might her subtle缆s drop—?—Reire;

Then o'er my sorrows, by your burning fire:

Learn wisdom from my tale; my follies shun,

Now, in despite of CAUTION, be undone.

**M. M.** \* This immense wooden pile has been purchased by a number of citizens; and is now prostrate with the ground.

† "APOLLO consecrates thy walls profane."

(First prologue to the Boston Theatre.

## MISCELLANY.

From *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*.

## AM. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Whilst some of our citizens are not ashamed to circulate the most absurd defamations of the American Sunday School Union, it is gratifying to observe a notice of a very different tenor in one of the most eminent literary journals of Europe. The following is translated from the *Parisian Encyclopédie*, for May last.

"The fifth report of the *American Sunday-school Union*, Philadelphia, 1820.—'Sunday-schools are amongst the greatest and most useful devices of religious philanthropy. The first institutions of the kind do not date beyond thirty years, and

Spurzheim in Dublin, we should conclude that he will leave behind him some zealous proselytes in that capital.—*Med. & Surg. Journal.*

**The Irish Poor.**—Notwithstanding the distress of the poor makers from Ireland, in consequence of the want of employ, their peculiar humour has not abandoned them. "We're a crowd, Mrs. Lavery, dear!" said one of them to her husband, who was at work. "Indeed, and its three for Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.!"—"And where would you get that, Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.?"—"Sure, and I slept last night in the field, and forgot to shut the gate now!"

**Steamboats on the Rhine.**—Mannheim, May 31.—The day before yesterday, a little after four o'clock, the steamboat Louis arrived here from Mentz. The merchants of Mannheim had made preparations for its reception, which took place amid discharge of cannon. Thousands of spectators crowded the banks of the river. The Grand Duchess made an excursion on the Rhine with the Princesses, her daughters, on board the Louis. To-day this vessel left for Schwerin.

**Prize Dissertations.**—At the annual meeting of the Boys on Committee on Prize Questions, held on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1830, a premium of Five Dollars, or a Gold Medal of that value, was awarded to Charles Caldwell, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, &c., in the Transylvanian University, Lexington, Ky., for a Dissertation on the question, "Whether Fever produced by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances; and if by both, their comparative influence?"

Another premium of the same value, was also awarded to Usher Parsons, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, & in Bowdoin University, Providence, R. I., for a Dissertation on the connection between cutaneous diseases which are not contagious, and the internal organs.

We understand of the other Dissertations offered on the first question, was fringe, and a confirmation of raw value, and displayed marks of a mind of very superior cast;—and for the elaborate, and extraneous production of Dr. Caldwell, would have received the unanimous approbation of the Committee. The motto of the essay to which we refer is, "Vestrae potius diligenter respondere." A dissertation of so high a character, and the name of its author, ought both to be before the profession and the public.

**Cincinnati.**—Five hundred new buildings are said to be in progress at this place at the present time. The Cincinnati American describes them as thirty-three per cent better and more expensive than those erected at any former season, being generally good substantial brick houses. Several extensive hotels are enumerated among the number.

1. Books for Sunday-school libraries.....447,000

2. Other publications, as bibles, testaments, question books, catechisms, hymn books, &c.....237,740

3. Copies of the Sunday-school Teachers' Magazine,.....36,250

4. Copies of the Youth's Friend,.....157,000

Total number of vols. 877,900

**THE NEW-BEDFORD MARINE BIBLE SOCIETY** held its 5th annual meeting, Aug. 4. The Managers are calling the attention of the people to the business of affording funds to supply Seamen with Bibles. In three weeks, fifty applications for Bibles had been made, most of which were refused a *Bible*, for want of funds to purchase them.

**ALMANACK FOR 1831.**  
THE CHRISTIAN ALMANACK for New-England; for the year 1831—is this day published by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 59, Washington Street. Aug. 18.

**NEW SCHOOL BOOK.**  
THE POLITICAL CLASS BOOK intended to instruct the higher classes in schools in the origin, nature, and progress of Political Power.—By William Garrison, Counsellor at Law, and author of *Abolition*, *Non-resistance*, & *Conciliation*.—*With a Foreword by the Rev. Mr. ADKINSON*, & *the Rev. Mr. BODDICK*. 1830. Washington Street.

**THE RECEIPTS** of the Sunday-School Union, in 1828, were \$75,884. This sum, composed of private donations, is as great as allowed in the budget of the French government, to the primary schools.

The same society is engaged also in various publications, all of which are designed for the instruction of the young. The number of volumes published from May, 1828, to the same period in 1829, amounts to the enormous total of \$87,900.

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4. Copies of the Youth's Friend,.....157,000

Total number of vols. 877,900

**PINKHAM'S MEMOIRS OF LUCY COLE.**  
JUST published, and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street, A Narrative of the life of Miss LUCY COLE, of Sedgwick, Maine, in which is exhibited the controlling power of purity in early life. By F. Pinkham, of Sedgwick. With a frontispiece. This little volume gives an account of her conversion; passes from her Journal, a view of her love to the Sabbath School; extracts from her letters; her sympathy for the sick, and her submission to God in distressing pain; her Purity; her happiness; her state of mind; her love to her brother; some of her conversations, together with extracts from the *Journal* of Mr. P. kept at the time of his visiting this youth, reflecting on the Narrative, with exhortations to the young. Also, an extract of the *Narrative* delivered at the funeral of Miss Cole.

Added to the above, are—Sketches of the lives of SARAH NEE PARKER, of Osterville, SUSAN BANCROFT, of Montague, and MRS. SOPHIA W. KIRKALL, of West Cambridge.

**SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.**  
Exeter, N. H. Edition.

THE Publishers of SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE having heard that reports are in circulation, that this Work is not now completed, according to the terms issued in their proposal, to inform their Subscribers and the Public, that the Society have made no additions to the original price, and that the first Vol. will be ready for delivery to Subscribers, on or before the 20th of September next.

**ANDREW POOR, Agent for the Proprietors.**  
Exeter, July 31, 1830.

**BAGSTER'S POLYCHLORIAN EDITIONS.**  
THE GREEK NEW TESTAMENT, with the various readings of Grishlock's edition of 1805, the Theotokos of difficult words, the more important Elliptical words, with a great variety of Texts to illustrate Words and Phrases.

**A GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.**